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Deployment, Use Of 'Electronic Sensors' Are Explained

How intelligence is gathered from the enemy along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Southeast Asia by way of electronic sensors was explained by Department of Defense officials Major General John R. Deane Jr., USA, Director, Defense Communications Planning Group, and Brigadier General William J. Evans, USAF, Special Assistant for Sensor Exploitation.

It was pointed out that this particular device is emplaced and maintained entirely from the air and referred to as an "air-supported, anti-infiltration system," nicknamed "Igloo White."

Basically, the over-all concept of the air-supported Igloo White system was described as follows:

Electronic sensors are dropped by aircraft along the roads and trails traveled by the enemy—the supply routes vital to the North Vietnamese.

(Continued On Page Three)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 9, No. 20 February 27, 1971

Ass't Sec. Kelley: Military Pay Is Not Competitive

The Defense Department's manpower planners are convinced that military pay, by any comparison, is so low today that it doesn't meet the test of adequacy, far less meeting the test of being competitive.

They say they feel it does not matter if one favors the All-Volunteer Force concept or not, few will disagree with the rightness of increasing military pay for those having less than two years' service.

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) holds this view and told a news conference February 12 that pay increases recommended to the Congress by the Defense Department should be enacted whether they have the effect of producing an All-Volunteer Force or not.

Secretary Kelley

The same is true for Defense non-pay proposals which do not require legislative approval, for example, the purpose to invest substantially in barracks improvement.

"There is simply no basis by which you can justify requiring people to live in sub-standard barracks of World War II and earlier vintages, which do not represent a decent physical environment . . . ," Secretary Kelley told newsmen.

Congressional Support

He said he believes the Defense Department's proposals will have the Congressional support because of the merit of

(Continued On Page Two)

Civilian Control Of Intelligence Is Strengthened

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced the reorganization of military investigative and related counterintelligence activities February 18. Effective immediately, the order further strengthens civilian control of the program.

The Secretary's action followed his memorandum of December 23, in which he stated: "I want to be certain that the Department of Defense intelligence and counterintelligence activities are completely consistent with Constitutional rights, all other legal provisions, and national security needs."

At the same time he added that "These activities must be conducted in a manner which recognizes and preserves individual human rights. Policy determinations governing such activities must be re-

(Continued On Page Eight)

Military Pay Is Not Competitive, Says Ass't Sec. Of Defense Kelley

(Continued From Page One)

the recommendations. They will have the effect of reducing reliance on the draft and moving the military closer to an All-Volunteer Force.

The Defense Department hopes the pay increase will have favorable Congressional approval by May 1, 971. One reason for this hope is that it is anxious to attract the June high school graduates.

"The sooner we bring down draft calls," Secretary Kelley emphasized, "the lesser will be our problem in the odd years. If we have large draft calls in Fiscal Year 1971 we are going to have a large turnover in Fiscal Year 1973—just as night follows day."

Talking of the special bonuses and incentives offered in the recommendations, Secretary Kelley stressed:

"I would attempt to point out to Members of Congress that using special incentives or bonuses in this way is not an idea born in the military. It is a common form of financial inducement used in private and public organizations elsewhere.

"When you find a situation where a job is unpopular, or a job is dangerous, or people are in short supply, you respond to any of those situations by upping the pay of the job or providing some kind of incentive to bring people into that job against the other job options they have.

Nothing Indecent

"So there is nothing inherently indecent about this kind of special incentive, nor is there any reason to believe that this kind of special (incentive) will have the effect of causing poor men to fight wars. It is purely and simply a legitimate financial incentive device to draw people into what has become and is today an unpopular military activity of the Army."

Secretary Kelley noted there is no study or studies that would precisely establish what incentives are needed to achieve an All-Volunteer Force of a specific size by a given point in time.

"People are engaging in all sorts of sophistry when they suggest to you that the state of predicting human behavior has advanced to the point of being able to tell you . . . how quickly the All-Volunteer Force is going to happen if we take a given combination of actions.

"We have stated all along that there is an element of calculated, cut and try in this whole process. You have to take an action that is reasonable in your best judgment, and then stand back and see what the reaction is to it," the Secretary asserted.

He said this is why, in recommending the spending of $1.5 billion in Fiscal Year 1972, the Defense Department held $100 million of it in contingency.

Awaiting Impact

"We don't know precisely what the effect of these special incentives will be, both as to their impact on quantity or quality of personnel . . . ," he said.

Some people might say that instead of spending money on recruiting or barracks improvement, put it all in the paycheck, Secretary Kelley said, adding:

"Well, to that, I say taking money out of barracks improvement, putting it in a paycheck is a very, very poor trade-off. People are captive to their . . . physical environment . . . for better or worse, and if it is worse, which it is today, it is bound to compound some of the serious personnel and social-type problems that we have in the Services.

"No one could convince me," he went on, "that a miserable barracks existence does not have the effect of exasperating racial problems, for example, or doesn't make it easier for people to experiment with drugs.

"Military people are people and they are entitled to decent surroundings just like the rest of us. These are essential things that we are going to have to do if we are going to provide a basic atmosphere or environment in which a voluntary organization can flourish," he concluded.

Bald Eagle Painting To Be Given USMA

A painting of the American bald eagle by noted wildlife artist-naturalist Ray Harm will be presented April 6 to the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy. It was unveiled February 21 in Louisville, Ky., and previewed by Academy Superintendent Major General William A. Knowlton; top-ranking cadet, First Captain Thomas Pyrz; and Governor Louis B. Nunn of Kentucky.

"This American Eagle was painted as a gift for West Point, whose Long Grey Line of young men has always been unswervingly dedicated to Duty, Honor, Country," Mr. Harm said.

"It was also painted as my personal rededication to our National Emblem and everything for which it stands In it, I have attempted to bring forth the power, grace and majestic dignity of this magnificent bird."

Others taking part in the unveiling ceremonies were Major General Richard L. Irby, Commanding General, U.S. Army Armor Center, Ft. Knox, Ky., Brigadier General Charles Blakely, West Point Class of 1904, Ret.; and Colonel Frederick B. Griffith Jr., Class of 1902, Ret.

Brig. Gen. Blakely and Col. Griffith, both 90 years old, are members of the West Point Society of Kentucky, under whose auspices the unveiling was held.

'... We have an interdiction system which can hurt the enemy even when he seeks the cover of foliage, weather or darkness. And, the system is completely air-supported; no ground forces are needed.'

Electronic Sensors (Continued From Page One)

Enemy truck or troop movements detected by the sensors are sent from a radio transmitter in the sensor to a receiver in an aircraft circling the general area.

The sensor signals are usually relayed from the aircraft for analysis in a fixed installation using computerized equipment, although sensor transmissions are sometimes monitored and analyzed in the relay aircraft.

Signals Analyzed

Once the sensor signals are analyzed to determine the nature, size, location, direction of movement, and speed of target is determined, the information is relayed to an activity controlling strike aircraft.

Some targets—perishable or fleeting ones—may be struck immediately. Or, if the target is not time-sensitive, information received from the sensors may be used to establish enemy movement patterns, or identify lucrative targets for preplanned strikes.

Selected munitions, delivered by aircraft, are employed against both personnel and vehicular targets, with emphasis placed on the interdiction of vehicles.

Newsmen heard a tape—or recording—transmitted by sensors at a truck parked along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Clearly audible were the voices of the North Vietnamese. A truck horn was heard as an impatient North Vietnamese soldier maneuvered his vehicle. The drone of airplane engines came and went until finally there was a big "whump" as the "mail" came in. Another sequence was that of a jet. It, too, delivered the "mail."

Maj. Gen. Evans explained that the sensors are delivered in strings along the roads and their activations are constantly monitored by an assessment officer in the infiltration surveillance center.

As a truck convoy passes a string of sensors, it activates them, one after another.

Activation Pattern

From the activation pattern, the computer can determine speed of the convoy and thereby predict the time of arrival at a point further down the road. That point is designated a strike zone.

Allowances are made for last minute confirmation of the exact time of arrival in the target zone before the ordnance is released.

It was explained that a truck location cannot be pinpointed exactly because the device is essentially a listening—not viewing—device. Since the trucks are never "seen," the type of ordnance used is designed to cover the area the trucks are known to be in.

Explaining use of electronic sensors to newsmen at a Pentagon news conference February 17 are Maj. Gen. Deane Jr., left, and Brig. Gen. Evans.

Ground sensors have proven quite adequate to make the all-weather bombing technique effective, the general said.

"Thus," he said, "by marrying sensor-derived intelligence with an accurate delivery system and area munitions, we have an interdiction system which can hurt the enemy, even when he seeks the cover of foliage, weather or darkness. And, the system is completely air-supported; no ground forces are needed."

Maj. Gen. Evans indicated that sensors—by themselves—do not destroy targets. They were not designed for that purpose. They were designed to report activity, he added.

"This they do very accurately, and when integrated with other hardware, systems, and techniques, they have contributed significantly to our interdiction efforts in Southeast Asia," he concluded.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John R. German

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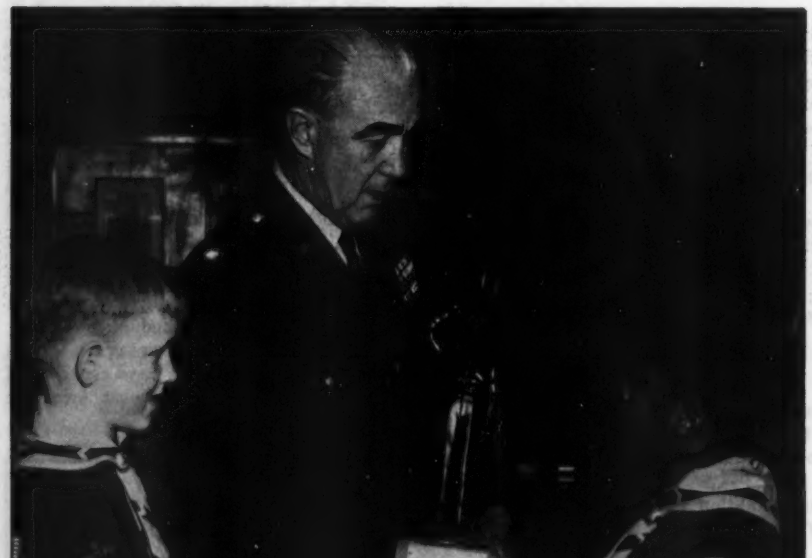
SCOUTING HONORS—As the Boy Scouts of America observed their 61st anniversary February 8, numbers of distinguished citizens were presented tokens of recognition for their work with the Scouting programs. Among the recipients were Admiral Thomas H. Moorer (above photo), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who was presented, in his Pentagon offices, a Scouting emblem by eight-year-old Cub Scout Danny Powers, and in Heidelberg, Germany, General James H. Polk (below photo) Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Europe, Seventh Army, received a Scouting trophy from Cub Scouts Harry R. Hayes, left, and Charles R. Spinner III.
(Department of Defense and U.S. Army Photos)



GRAND MARSHAL—Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan will be Grand Marshal and reviewing officer at the 12th annual Armed Forces Day Parade and Celebration in Torrence, Calif., May 14-15. At the two-day affair, several thousand members of all branches of Service will parade before an anticipated crowd of more than 100,000 persons.
(U.S. Air Force Photo)

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OFFICIAL NAVY FLAG—Secretary of John H.
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EXCHANGE—Mrs. Rodney H. Fauser, left, Alaskan State coordinator for the Na- League of Families for Prisoners of War/Missing-in-Action in Vietnam, presents a MIA bumper banner to Air Force Major General Joseph A. Cunningham, Command- skan Air Command, in exchange for the general's "Letter to Hanoi." The National e of Families seeks to obtain one million letters encouraging the North Vietnamese ply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding treatment of prisoners (U.S. Air Force Photo)

RETIREMENT CEREMONY — General Lewis M. Walt, Marine Corps Assistant Commandant, retired from active duty February 1 after 35 years' service. Marine Corps Commandant General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., presented General Walt with the Distinguished Service Medal at a ceremony in Washington on January 29. (Department of Defense Photo)

THE NEWS

John H. Chafee, left, accepts the Navy's
alt Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, dur-
e occasion marked the first time that
historic "battle streamers," attached;
y history. (U.S. Navy Photo)

LEGION OF MERIT—Navy Captain Earle W. Sapp, Director of the Naval Research Laboratory at Washington, D.C., was recently awarded the Legion of Merit medal. A Presidential citation accompanying the award commended Captain Sapp for his outstanding contributions to defense programs during two previous assignments. (U.S. Navy Photo)

DoD To Test Phoenix 'Dope Stop' Innovation

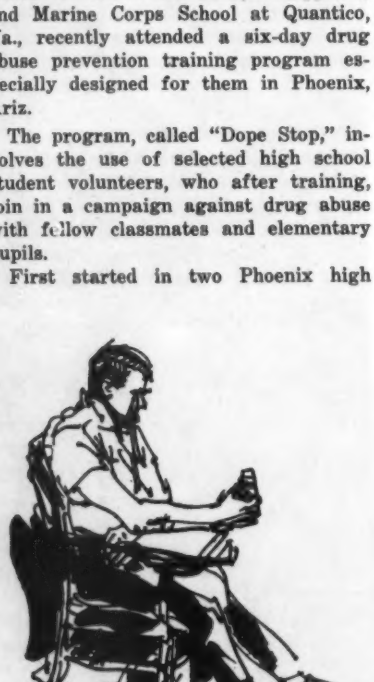
By Thomas T. Drysdale,
Directorate for Dependents Education
OASD(M&RA)/DASD(E)

A recent innovation in the war on drug abuse among school-age youth is being investigated by the Department of Defense Dependents Schools.

Fourteen specially selected high school students, six school officials, and two military officers from the Army School at Mannheim, Germany; Air Force School at Clark Air Base, Philippines; and Marine Corps School at Quantico, Va., recently attended a six-day drug abuse prevention training program especially designed for them in Phoenix, Ariz.

The program, called "Dope Stop," involves the use of selected high school student volunteers, who after training, join in a campaign against drug abuse with fellow classmates and elementary pupils.

First started in two Phoenix high



schools, "Dope Stop" has spread, in a little over two years, to 42 high schools and 194 elementary schools in Maricopa County, Ariz.

Although the "Dope Stop" program has the complete support and guidance of local school systems and an adult organization called Community Organization for Drug Abuse Control (CODAC), its main success lies in the fact that it is a

program run, and administered by high school youth.

Pilot Programs

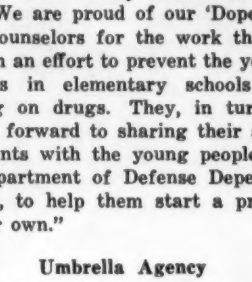
At the present time, pilot programs, similar to the one in Phoenix, are being established at Mannheim, Clark Air Base, and Quantico. If judged successful, the concept will then be considered for adoption by school officials, students and parents. Eventually, a modified form of "Dope Stop," specifically developed for DoD dependent youth, could reach all of the 210,000 students in the overseas and Stateside dependent school systems. Hopefully, they will have the same success as the 1,700 high school volunteers have had in the Phoenix area.

While in Phoenix, the Department of Defense students and school officials spent much of their time with high school "Teen Counselors," and visited many elementary school classrooms to hear them give presentations. Also, professors from Arizona State University, administrators from the Arizona State Department of Education Drug Abuse Division, directors of the Phoenix Police Academy and the Police Department Crime Lab, CODAC personnel, and others, conducted additional training sessions on drug abuse and demonstrated classroom presentation techniques and procedures.

Arizona Governor Jack Williams greeted the Department of Defense guests at their first training session, and Phoenix Mayor John Driggs, in a previous letter to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, said, "We are proud of our 'Dope Stop' Teen Counselors for the work they are doing in an effort to prevent the younger students in elementary schools from starting on drugs. They, in turn, are looking forward to sharing their accomplishments with the young people from the Department of Defense Dependents Schools, to help them start a program of their own."

Umbrella Agency

CODAC is an umbrella agency of over 45 organizations devoted to fighting drug abuse. It is the result of months of careful planning on the parts of com-



munity, business, religious, and educational leaders, all of whom share deep concern for the future of the community's youth.

Those who formed CODAC looked at the drug abuse problem and decided that it should be attacked on three fronts: 1. education and prevention; 2. treatment and rehabilitation; and 3. training and research. "Dope Stop," the preventive education arm of CODAC, started in 1969 when plans were made to reach all children in grades 5 through 8 in Maricopa County with the facts about drugs.

Proposals Urge Improvements For Guard, Reserves

Great improvements may be in store for the 3.5 million men and women serving in the Nation's National Guard and Reserve Forces, if Congress approves Defense proposals outlined February 19 by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

According to Secretary Kelley, "The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1972 includes $3.1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve . . . 50 per cent greater than in the Fiscal Year 1969 budget.

"While that increase, standing by itself, is impressive," he continued, "it doesn't tell the whole story. Specific priority requirements of the National Guard and Reserve have been addressed with funds to assure maintenance of selected Reserve strengths, funds to reduce backlogs of enlistees awaiting training, funds to increase technician support for units receiving more sophisticated equipment, and funds to bring repairable equipment in Army stocks to combat serviceable standards for issue to Guard and Reserve units."

Mr. Kelley noted that two years ago the complaint was the same from all National Guard and Reserve Commanders, who said, in essence: "Our number one problem is equipment, and the lack of it not only impedes readiness; it also destroys morale."

Four Years

The Assistant Secretary said, "Between Fiscal Year 1965 and Fiscal Year 1969, virtually all the equipment purchased by the Army for the National Guard and Reserve was diverted to support the war in Southeast Asia. In addition to these diversions, other equipment was withdrawn from the Army National Guard and Reserve to meet Vietnam requirements.

"The result," he continued, "was a net change in the equipment inventory of the Army National Guard and Reserve in the period 1965-1969 of minus $72 million. The equipment inventory picture was actually worse than that because much of the equipment counted in the inventory was obsolete or otherwise not combat serviceable."

The picture has changed sharply, Mr. Kelley went on. "In Fiscal Year 1970, equipment with a value of $300 million was issued to the Army National Guard and Reserve. So far in Fiscal Year 1971, additional equipment with a value of just under $500 million has been issued or allocated to the Army National Guard and Reserve. In the period 1972-1974, equipment with a value of nearly $1 billion will be added to Army National Guard and Reserve inventories through depot rebuilding programs which will cost about $250 million.

Although the equipment increases do not cure Army National Guard and Reserve equipment deficiencies, Mr. Kelley acknowledged, "they make a sizeable dent in the problem . . . their significance in terms of combat equipment and military hardware is most significant."

Improvements

He noted that the increases mean:

—Army National Guardsmen and Reservists now train with modern M-14 and M-16 rifles.

—The first increment of M-60 tanks is now on its way to units who will have them by next month.

—Beginning Calendar Year 1972, nine National Guard and Reserve brigades will be capable, both by equipment on hand and personnel readiness to meet mobilization requirements.

—World War II destroyers assigned to the Naval Reserve have all been replaced with combat-serviceable ships.

—All Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve fighter and attack squadrons now have combat-deployable aircraft.

—C-130, F-101 and FR-101 aircraft are replacing older model Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve aircraft, and, the Air Force Reserve now has its first jet fighters in almost two decades.

"Other steps," Mr. Kelley said, "being taken with the National Guard and Reserve to meet the President's objective of ending reliance on the draft [include] the formation of a Special Communications Group, composed of officers and enlisted personnel from each National Guard and Reserve unit . . . [to] assist in identifying problem areas and recommending changes needed to insure readiness as reliance on the draft declines."

Recommendation

According to Mr. Kelley, some areas under consideration as a base for developing budget recommendations to be implemented in Fiscal Year 1973 and beyond include:

—Enlistment bonuses to attract non-prior service enlistees and re-enlistment bonuses to enlist prior-service personnel and to retain members of National Guard and Reserve units.

—Provisions for medical, dental and death benefits to Guardsmen and Reservist while in training or on active duty.

—Provisions to permit early Reserve retirement with retirement pay actuarially reduced—not to include, however, early qualification for such medical, dental, commissary and exchange benefits until age 60.

—Reserve Survivor Benefit coverage for surviving dependents of Guardsmen or Reservists who die between transfer

(Continued On Page Eight)

Lt. Gen. Davis Named Ass't. Comdt. Of Marines

A Korean War Medal of Honor winner has been nominated by President Nixon for promotion to four-star rank and assignment as assistant commandant of the Marine Corps.

The nominee, Lieutenant General Raymond G Davis, Commanding General of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico, Va., will, following Senate confirmation, succeed General Louis W. Walt, who retired February 1.

Originally, Lieutenant General Keith B. McCutcheon was nominated for the Marine Corps' assistant commandant position, but illness has precluded him from taking the post.

Lt. Gen. Davis, 56, was awarded the Medal of Honor for action in Korea while commanding a Marine battalion. A veteran of the Vietnam War as well, he holds every other U.S. medal for valor.

Proposals (Continued From Page Seven)

to the Retired Reserve and attainment of statutory age.

Discussing pay-related items, Mr. Kelley noted that "Pay increase proposed for active forces will benefit National Guard and Reserve personnel as well . . . An E-2 with less than two years of service will receive about $10 additional for each weekend drill period over the current level of $20 . . .

"Our proposal regarding quarters allowance payments to enlisted personnel in the lower pay grades includes provision for the payment of quarters allowance to eligible Guardsmen and Reservists during initial active duty training.

"In addition to plans that would require legislation," Mr. Kelley went on, "there are programs that would emphasize the need for administration changes to enhance Guard and Reserve participation. One of these would be the increased use of National Guard and Reserve enlistments at intermediate and higher skill levels, thus taking advantage of skills acquired through civilian employment . . . This would not only increase the attractiveness of National Guard and Reserve service to the individual; it would also substantially reduce training costs.

Mr. Kelley also stressed a need "to educate the employers of our Nation to the role of the National Guard and Reserve, and the obligation employers have to provide personnel policies which encourage National Guard and Reserve participation by their employes."

The Assistant Secretary said it is discouraging to be confronted by a company policy which permits belonging to the National Guard and Reserve provided it does not interfere with the job. "This is apt to mean," Mr. Kelley said, "using one's annual vacation for a two-week encampment, which over a period of time is no way to sustain a happy family life . . . Job and promotion opportunities should not be curtailed by [an employe's] willingness to serve the needs of national security through National Guard and Reserve participation."

Mr. Kelley concluded: 'A volunteer National Guard and Reserve Force is attainable; . . . it can and should be the primary and initial augumentation for the active force. Like the volunteer active duty force, it is a challenging goal —but one we are determined to achieve."

Civilian Control of Intelligence Strengthened By Secretary Laird

(Continued From Page One)

tained under civilian cognizance and control."

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) Robert F. Froehlke, in addition to his present duties as resource manager for Defense intelligence, has been delegated responsibility by Secretary Laird to direct, manage and inspect military investigative and related counterintelligence activities.

Robert F. Froehlke

The reorganization plans are contained in Department of Defense Directive (No. 5200.26, dated February 17). In the new directive, Secretary Laird also announced the establishment of a Defense Investigative Review Council (DIRC), composed of senior civilian officials of the Department of Defense and the Military Departments, to assist him.

Council Group

The DIRC, in addition to Chairman Froehlke, consists of the Defense Department's General Counsel, the Under Secretary of each of the Military Departments and a single military member, and the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

The DIRC will report directly to the Secretary of Defense.

To insure direct and continuing civilian control, each Under Secretary has been assigned responsibility for the conduct of military investigative and related counterintelligence activities in his Department.

The Defense Department said a Department-wide policy directive regulating investigative and related counterintelligence activities will be promulgated shortly.

Activities Noted

Under the provisions of the new DOD policy, the Defense Investigative program includes those investigative and related counterintelligence activities which are undertaken to:

—Safeguard defense information.

—Protect DOD personnel against subversion.

—Protect DOD functions and property, including facilities which have classified defense contracts or which have been officially designated as key defense facilities.

—Conduct personnel security investigations for DOD personnel and contractor employes under the Defense Industrial Security Program.

—Conduct counterintelligence surveys, services, and inspections.

—Conduct investigative activities authorized in connection with civil disturbance responsibilities within the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and United Sates territories and possessions.

The new directive does not apply to pre-trial investigations required by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, criminal investigations other than those outlined, activities incident to the acquisition of foreign intelligence information, or to the activities involved in insuring communications security.

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